CATALOGUE

OF

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OF

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
IN LONDON.

PART VI.

COMPREHENDING

THE VASCULAR AND MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS IN A DRIED STATE.

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CATALOGUE.

DRY VASCULAR PREPARATIONS.

Series I. Heart and Blood-vessels.

No.

1. An adult human Heart, and the large Vessels arising from it injected. *Hunterian.*
2. An adult human Heart, and large Vessels injected. *Presented by William Lynn, Esq.* 1818.
3. An adult human Heart, and large Vessels injected. *Hunterian.*
4. An adult human Heart, and large Vessels injected. *Hunterian.*
5. An adult human Heart, and large Vessels injected. *Hunterian.*
6. An adult human Heart, and large Vessels injected. *Hunterian.*
7. An adult human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*
8. An adult human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*
9. An adult human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*
10. An adult human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*
11. An adult human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*
12. An adult human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*

13. An adult human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*

14. An adult human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*

15. An adult human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*

16. A human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*

17. A human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*

18. An adult human Heart, with the Aorta and Vena cava, injected. The aorta and its branches, down to its division into the common iliac trunks, are shown; as also the veins forming the ascending cava. The thoracic duct, which is likewise injected, is seen running upwards upon the aorta towards the subclavian vein, in which it terminates. The trachea is left in situ. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

19. A similar preparation of the human Heart and Aorta. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

20. An adult human Heart, the cavities of which are exposed. *Hunterian.*

21. A human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*

22. A human Heart, injected. *Hunterian.*

23. An adult human Heart, injected. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

24. An adult human Heart, injected and corroded. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

25. An adult human Heart, injected and corroded. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

26. A human Heart, injected. The coronary artery is filled with quicksilver. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

27. A similar preparation. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

28. A small human Heart, injected and corroded. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

29. A similar specimen. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

30. A small human Heart, opened, to show its cavities. *Hunterian.*

31. A fetal human Heart and Arterial System, as illustrative of the fetal circulation; showing the ductus arteriosus between the pulmonary artery and

the aorta, and the division of the umbilical vein, the right branch of which communicates with the trunk of the vena portæ, the left, or ductus venosus, opening into the hepatic veins near their termination in the vena cava. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

32. A fetal human Heart, injected, to show the ductus arteriosus and ductus venosus. *Hunterian.*

33. A fetal human Heart, injected, showing the ductus arteriosus. *Hunterian.*

34. A fetal human Heart, injected, showing the ductus arteriosus. *Hunterian.*

35. A similar preparation of a fetal human Heart. The trachea and œsophagus are left attached. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

36. The human Aorta and Jugular Veins, injected; showing the termination of the thoracic duct on each side. The trachea and œsophagus are left attached. *Hunterian.*

37. A human Aorta, injected, from its origin to its division into the iliacs. The course of the thoracic duct, which is also injected, is traced upwards upon the bodies of the vertebræ (which have been left attached for that purpose), to its termination in the subclavian vein. *Hunterian.*

38. A preparation of the human Head and Neck, exhibiting the principal arteries and veins, injected. *Hunterian.*

39. A preparation of the human Head and Neck, of which the arteries only are injected; some of the branches of the external carotid, as the lingual and occipital, are more clearly shown than in the preceding preparation. The right ramus of the lower jaw is removed, to show the internal maxillary artery, and the passage of the dental artery into its canal in the lower jaw: the left half of the calvaria is also removed, to show the arterial circle of Willis, the tentorium, and the falx cerebri. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

40. The right superior maxillary Bone (human), showing the distribution of the branches of the infra-orbital artery. *Hunterian.*

41. The right superior Extremity (human), with the vessels injected, showing a high division of the brachial artery. *Hunterian.*

42. A right superior Extremity (human), with the arteries injected; the muscles are also dissected. *Hunterian.*

43. A left superior Extremity (human), with the arteries injected. *Hunterian.*

44. A female human Hand, injected for the arteries; showing the ulnar artery, giving off the ulnaris profunda, and forming the arcus superficialis in the palm; as also the radial artery, forming the arteria magna pollicis and arcus profundus; the superficialis volæ terminates at the base of the thumb, close to the annular ligament of the carpus, without inosculating with the arcus superficialis. *Presented by Robert Liston, Esq.* 1816.

45. A human Hand, injected for the arteries. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

46. The arm of a human Fetus, injected, to show the course and distribution of the brachial artery. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.* 1811.

47. A longitudinal section of a small portion of human Vein, dried, to show the valves. *Hunterian.*

48. The heart of a male Gibbon (Hylobates), injected. In its general form, it resembles the human heart. The right subclavian artery and the two carotids arise from the aorta by one common trunk, or arteria innominata, the left subclavian arises singly. The animal was presented to Mr. Hunter by Lord Shelburne. *Hunterian.*

49. The body of a Magot, or Barbary Ape (Pithecus Inuus), dissected for the muscles and blood-vessels, which are injected. *Hunterian.*

50 The heart of a small female Magot, injected. *Hunterian.*

51. The heart of a large Monkey, injected, (species unknown). The origin of the vessels from the aorta is the same as in the gibbon. *Hunterian.*

52. The heart of a male Mandrill (Papio Mormon), injected. The heart is not so broad at the base as in the human subject, nor so flat, and the two ventricles are more twisted, or plaited upon one another. The left ventricle is long, and to appearance, a rounded distinct body; the heart's obliquity is nearly equal to that of the human subject; therefore there

is but a very short inferior cava, but it is continued a little way along the diaphragm before it passes through.

From the arch of the aorta arise two arteries; the first, a large one, is the common trunk of the right subclavian and the two carotids; the second is the left subclavian. *Hunterian.*

53. The heart of the Ring-tailed Lemur (Lemur Catta), injected: one common trunk gives off both the carotid and subclavian arteries. *Hunterian.*

54. The heart of a Ring-tailed Lemur, injected. *Hunterian.*

55. The heart of a Bear (Ursus Arctos), injected; the arteria innominata, as in the lion, gives off both the carotids and the right subclavian artery. *Hunterian.*

56. The left anterior extremity of a Bear, dissected for the muscles and blood-vessels, which are injected. *Hunterian.*

57. The heart of an Otter (Mustela Lutra), injected: the aorta gives off its vessels by two trunks; the first dividing into the right subclavian and both the carotids, the second forming the left subclavian. *Hunterian.*

58. The heart of an Otter, injected. *Hunterian.*

59. The heart of an Otter, injected. *Hunterian.*

60. The heart of a Lion, injected; the trachea is left attached, to show its relative situation. *Hunterian.*

61. The heart of a Lion, injected, with the lower portion of the trachea attached. *Hunterian.*

62. The heart of a Lion, injected. *Hunterian.*

63. The heart of a Lion, injected. *Hunterian.*

64. The head, neck, and thorax of a Lion, with the arteries and veins injected. The scapula and ribs on the right side have been removed, for the purpose of exhibiting the mode of origin of the vessels which arise from the arch of the aorta. The arteria innominata gives off both the right subclavian and the right and left carotid arteries, while the left subclavian artery arises by a separate trunk. On the left side of the neck, the

course of the carotid artery and external jugular vein is shown; the branches of the external carotid here seen, are, the lingual, the maxillary, and the external auditory. The branches of the jugular vein are, the temporal, the auricular, the sublingual, and the occipital. On the right side of the neck and head, a more perfect view of the course and distribution of the external carotid is obtained, by the removal of the veins, the greater part of the muscles of that side of the neck, the masseter and temporal muscles, and, also, a portion of the lower jaw; by this means, in addition to those branches of the carotid already described as exhibited on the left side, the internal maxillary, of which the infra-orbital branch ramifies largely upon the upper lip, supplying the bulbs of the whiskers; and also the temporal and occipital branches, together with the arterial plexus formed at the point where the internal carotid enters the skull, are exposed. Within the thorax are seen the internal mammary, the vertebral, and some of the intercostal vessels. *Hunterian.*

65. A longitudinal section of the skull of a Lion, with the first and second cervical vertebræ attached. The external carotid artery and its branches are injected, and their distribution shown; the arterial plexus, where the vessel enters the skull, is also displayed. *Hunterian.*

66. The right anterior extremity of a Lion, dissected for the muscles, and arteries, which are injected; the transmission of the brachial artery through the foramen at the inferior extremity of the humerus, is very distinctly shown in this specimen. *Hunterian.*

67. The posterior part of the body and extremities of a Lion (See No. 64), injected, to show the distribution of the arteries arising from the descending aorta, with their accompanying veins, as far as the external iliacs, from which point, the arterial system alone has been traced. The vessels seen within the abdomen are, the superior mesenteric, the renal, the spermatic, the inferior mesenteric, the lumbar, sacral, iliac, and caudal arteries. The course of both the internal and external iliac arteries is shown; the former giving off the gluteal, the ischiatic, the internal pudendal, and obturator arteries; the latter continued into the femoral artery, which gives off the profunda and other muscular branches, and

terminates in the anterior and posterior tibial arteries, the ultimate distribution of which, in the foot, is shown. *Hunterian.*

68. The heart of a large Tiger (Felis Tigris), injected. The origin of the vessels is the same as in the lion. *Hunterian.*

69. The heart of a Tiger, injected. *Hunterian.*

70. The arch, with a considerable portion of the descending trunk of the aorta, of a Quadruped. The origin of the subclavian and carotid arteries is the same as in the lion. *Hunterian.*

71. The aorta, vena cava, and thoracic duct of a Quadruped, injected. The origin of the carotids and subclavian arteries is the same as in the lion, tiger, &c. *Hunterian.*

72. The heart and aorta, (from the arch of which the vessels arise as in the human body,) the vena cava, &c. of a Seal (Phoca vitulina), injected. In this specimen the great dilatation of that portion of the ascending cava, situated between the liver and diaphragm, is well shown, a circumstance which appears to be peculiar to diving animals generally; the reticulate arrangement of the renal veins upon the right kidney, which has been injected, is also shown. *Hunterian.*

73. The heart of a Seal, injected. *Hunterian.*

74. The heart of a young Seal, injected, showing the communication between the pulmonary artery and aorta, by the ductus arteriosus. *Hunterian.*

75. The heart (apparently of a young Seal), injected. The communication between the pulmonary artery and aorta by the ductus arteriosus is shown. *Hunterian.*

76. The heart of a Walrus (Trichechus Rosmarus), injected. The aorta gives off two large trunks, the first of which divides into the right subclavian and both carotids; the second forms the left subclavian artery alone. The ventricles in this specimen are slightly separated at their apices, somewhat resembling the bifid form of the heart in the genus Hallicore, but in a less degree: it may perhaps in this instance have been increased, if not produced, by the force of injection only. *Hunterian.*

77. The aorta and pulmonary artery of a young Walrus, injected, to show the ductus arteriosus. *Hunterian.*

78. The heart of an Opossum (Didelphis), injected. The origin of the vessels from the arch of the aorta is the same as in the lion, &c. *Hunterian.*

79. The heart of an Opossum, injected. *Hunterian.*

80. The heart of a Kanguroo (Kangurus labiatus), injected. The mode of origin of the vessels from the arch of the aorta, is the same as in the lion, bear, &c., viz. by two trunks. *Hunterian.*

81. The heart of a Beaver (Castor Fiber), injected. The arteria innominata here gives off the right carotid and subclavian; the left carotid and subclavian arteries arising by separate trunks from the aorta. *Hunterian.*

82. The heart of a Beaver, injected. *Hunterian.*

83. The heart of the Cat Squirrel (Sciurus vulpinus), injected. The vessels arise from the arch of the aorta by two trunks; the first dividing into the right subclavian and the carotids, the other forming the left subclavian. *Hunterian.*

84. The heart of the Cat Squirrel, injected. *Hunterian.*

85. The heart of the common Squirrel (Sciurus vulgaris), injected. *Hunterian.*

86. The heart of a Porcupine (Hystrix cristata), injected. The vessels from the arch of the aorta arise as in the kanguroo. *Hunterian.*

87. The heart of the Hudson's Bay Porcupine (Hystrix dorsata), injected. *Hunterian.*

88. The heart of a Hare (Lepus timidus), injected. The origin of the vessels from the arch of the aorta is the same as in the opossum. *Hunterian.*

89. The heart of the Capybara (Hydrochœrus Capybara), injected. One large trunk, or ascending aorta, gives off both the carotid, and subclavian arteries. *Hunterian.*

90. The heart of the long-nosed Cavy, or Aguti (Dasyprocta Aguti), injected. In this, as in the capybara, one common trunk, or ascending aorta, gives off both the carotid and subclavian arteries. *Hunterian.*

91. The heart of the yellow Paca (Cœlogenus fulvus), injected. The origin of the vessels from the arch of the aorta is the same as in the lion, kanguroo, &c. viz. by two common trunks. *Hunterian.*

92. The heart of an Elephant (Elephas Indicus), injected. The arteria innominata gives off the right subclavian and both carotid arteries; the left subclavian arises by a separate trunk. The termination of the thoracic duct is also shown. *Hunterian.*

93. The heart of a smaller Elephant, injected. This and the preceding specimen were from two animals that died at Pimlico, and were presented to Mr. Hunter by Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte. *Hunterian.*

94. The valves of the aorta of a young Elephant, dried. *Hunterian.*

95. A cast, in wax, of the valves of veins of an Elephant. *Hunterian.*

96. A similar cast of the valves of veins, of an Elephant of smaller size. *Hunterian.*

97. The heart of a Boar (Sus Scrofa), injected. The origin of the vessels from the arch of the aorta is the same as in the class Feræ, viz.—the carotids, and right subclavian artery, arise by one large trunk, the left subclavian arises by a separate origin. The vena azygos passes upwards on the left side of the aorta; it then crosses that vessel below its curvature, and is continued round towards the right auricle, in which it terminates; embracing as it were, the pulmonary vessels, over the anterior or upper surface of which it passes; in its course onwards, it becomes closely attached to the posterior part of the left auricle, in a manner similar to the left subclavian vein in birds. *Hunterian.*

98. The heart of a Boar, injected. *Hunterian.*

99. A portion of the aorta and vena cava of a Boar, injected, with the mesenteric vessels attached. *Hunterian.*

100. Mesenteric arteries and veins of a Boar, injected. *Hunterian.*

101. Mesenteric vessels of a Boar, injected. *Hunterian.*

102. Mesenteric vessels of a Boar, injected. *Hunterian.*

103. Mesenteric vessels of a Boar, injected. *Hunterian.*

104. Mesenteric vessels of a Sow, injected. *Hunterian.*

105. The heart of the American Tapir (Tapirus Americanus), injected. From the arch of the aorta, one large trunk, or arteria innominata, gives off both the carotid and subclavian arteries. *Hunterian.*

106. A section of the posterior part of the skull of an Ass (Equus Asinus), showing, externally, the course of the carotid artery and some of its branches; and exposing, internally, the cavities of the cranium and frontal sinus, together with the larynx, pharynx, trachea, and œsophagus. *Hunterian.*

107. A portion of the jugular vein of a Horse, dried and slit open, to show a pair of semilunar valves. *Hunterian.*

108. A portion of the jugular vein of a Horse, dried, to show the valves. *Hunterian.*

109. A foot of a Horse, injected, for the arteries and veins. *Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.*

110. A similar preparation. *Presented by William Goodwin, Esq.* 1819.

111. The heart of a Bactrian Camel (Camelus Bactrianus), injected. The aorta gives off its arteries at the arch by two large trunks; a considerable portion of the descending aorta is left attached, and shows the course of the vena azygos upon its right side, towards the superior vena cava, in which the right and left subclavian and jugular veins terminate. The subdivisions of the pulmonary artery, and the termination of the inferior cava, are also shown. The thoracic duct is injected, and of large size; the superficial distribution of the coronary vessels of the heart is very distinct. *Hunterian.*

112. The heart of a Dromedary (Camelus Dromedarius), injected; the vessels of which are left attached to a more considerable length than in the preceding specimen. The course of the thoracic duct, and its termination at the junction of the subclavian and jugular veins, is remarkably distinct.

This specimen is from the aimal whose skeleton is preserved in the Museum.—See No. 877, Osteol. Catalogue. *Mus. Brookes.*

113. The descending aorta of a Camel, from the diaphragm, to its division into

the common iliac trunks, with the cœliac and superior mesenteric arteries, injected; the lymphatic vessels on the aorta, ascending towards the thoracic duct, and also the lacteals of the mesentery, are injected. *Hunterian.*

114. The valves of the aorta of a Camel, dried. *Hunterian.*

115. The valves of the aorta of a Camel, dried. *Hunterian.*

116. Portions of the right and left carotid arteries of a Camel. They are three feet three inches in length. *Hunterian.*

117. Portions of the right and left carotid arteries of a Camel, injected. *Hunterian.*

118. One of the jugular veins of a Camel, injected; with the valvular dilatations very distinct. *Hunterian.*

119. Eight portions of the jugular vein of a Camel, separated at the valves. *Hunterian.*

120. The heart of a Doe (Cervus Dama), injected. A single trunk, or aorta ascendens, gives origin to both the carotid and subclavian arteries; the vena cava ascendens sends down a branch to the vena azygos, which enters the right auricle, after having taken its course upon the right side of the aorta in its ascent. *Hunterian.*

121. The heart of a Doe, injected. *Hunterian.*

122. The heart of an Antelope, injected. (Species not known.) *Hunterian.*

123. The heart of a young Goat (Capra Hircus), injected. The aorta, at its greatest convexity, gives off one large trunk, or arteria innominata, which, after a short course, divides into the subclavian and carotid arteries. *Hunterian.*

124. The heart of a Sheep (Ovis Aries), injected. The division of the aorta into an ascending trunk, and its subsequent distribution, is the same as in the ox. The double thoracic duct, which is also injected, is seen terminating in the angle of the jugular and subclavian veins. *Hunterian.*

125. The heart of an Ox (Bos Taurus), injected. The aorta, at a short distance from its origin, divides into two equal trunks, one ascending to give off

the carotid and subclavian arteries, the other forming the arch; the vena azygos is double. *Hunterian.*

126. The commencement of the aorta and pulmonary artery of an ox, injected with plaster of Paris; the ossicula at the valves of the aorta are left attached. *Mus. Brookes.*

127. The heart of the common Dolphin (Delphinus Delphis), injected. The animal from which this specimen was removed was cast on shore at Worthing in the year 1806. *Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.*

128. The aorta and vena cava, with their principal branches, of a Dolphin (Delphinus Tursio), injected. The course and termination of the thoracic duct are also shown. *Hunterian.*

129. The heart and lungs of a large Porpesse (Delphinus Phocæna), injected. *Hunterian.*

130. The heart of a large Porpesse, injected. *Hunterian.*

131. The heart of a Porpesse, injected. *Hunterian.*

132. The heart and aorta of a Porpesse, injected; showing the intercostal arterial plexuses. *Hunterian.*

133. A portion of the aorta of a Porpesse, injected for the same purpose. *Hunterian.*

134. The aorta, vena cava, and thoracic duct of a Porpesse, injected. *Hunterian.*

135. The heart of the Bottle-nose Whale (Delphinus Dalei), injected. The mode of origin of the vessels from the arch of the aorta is the same as in the human body; the arteria innominata giving off the right carotid and subclavian arteries, the left carotid and subclavian arteries arising from the aorta by separate trunks. The animal from which this preparation was obtained was caught in the river Thames, in the year 1783; and is described by John Hunter in the Philos. Trans. for the year 1787, vol. lxxvii. p. 373. See also No. 1145, Osteol. Catalogue. *Hunterian.*

136. The right humerus of an Eagle, with some of the muscles dissected. *Hunterian.*

137. A common Fowl (Phasianus Gallus), injected, for the arteries and veins. *Hunterian.*

138. The heart of a Turkey (Meleagris Gallopavo), injected; the origin of its vessels is the same as in the swan. *Hunterian.*

139. The heart of an Ostrich (Struthio Camelus), injected. The aorta, in this instance, may, with more propriety, be said to give off two branches, rather than to divide into three trunks, as in the swan, &c.; as the first, or ascending aorta, is more than twice the calibre of the two other trunks, which form the subclavian, carotid, and vertebral arteries: the division of the pulmonary artery, at a short distance from its origin, is the same. *Hunterian.*

140. The heart of an Ostrich, injected. *Hunterian.*

141. The heart of an Ostrich, injected. *Hunterian.*

142. The heart of an Ostrich, with portions of the parietes removed, to show the cavities of the auricles and ventricles, their communications with each other, and the origins and terminations of all the great vessels connected with them. *Hunterian.*

143. The trunk of an Ostrich, with the sternum and anterior portions of the ribs removed, showing the heart in situ, and the distribution of the principal blood-vessels, injected. *Hunterian.*

144. The head and neck of an Ostrich, injected, for the arteries and veins. *Hunterian.*

145. The right wing of an Ostrich, with the arteries and veins injected, to show their distribution. *Hunterian.*

146. Part of the pelvis, and the right leg of an Ostrich, dissected for the muscles and arteries, which are injected. *Hunterian.*

147. A portion of vein of an Ostrich, with an absorbent vessel running upon its surface, injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

148. The heart of a Bustard (Otis Tarda), injected: the origin and division of its vessels are the same as in the swan and turkey. *Hunterian.*

149. The heart of a Swan (Anas Cygnus), injected. The aorta, almost immediately at its origin from the left ventricle, divides into three nearly equal trunks; the first (or that towards the right side) forms the ascending aorta; the middle one forms the right subclavian, carotid, and large ver-

tebral arteries; while the third or left trunk divides into the corresponding vessels on the opposite side of the neck. The pulmonary artery, at a short distance from its origin on the left side of the right ventricle, divides into two large lateral branches, one going to each lung. *Hunterian.*

150. The carotid arteries of a Swan, injected. *Hunterian.*

151. A Swan, injected, to show the course and distribution of the principal vessels, the sternum and part of the ribs having been removed for that purpose. *Hunterian.*

152. The body of a Swan, injected, to show the heart in situ, and the vessels arising from it. *Hunterian.*

153. The heart of a young Gosling, injected. *Hunterian.*

154. The heart, the double aortæ, and the vena cava of an East Indian Tortoise (Testudo Indica), injected. *Hunterian.*

155. The heart of a Tortoise, injected; it shows the double origin of the aorta, and the right, or principal descending trunk. *Hunterian.*

156. The descending aortæ of a Tortoise, injected, showing the junction of their trunks. *Hunterian.*

157. The head and cervical vertebræ of a small Tortoise, with the heart and its vessels (which are injected) left attached: this preparation also shows the high or anterior division of the trachea, which has been preserved for that purpose. *Hunterian.*

158. The heart of a Turtle (Testudo Caretta), injected; the double aorta takes its origin from the right side of the single ventricle, and forms at the angle of its bifurcation a third trunk, which divides into the axillary and carotid arteries. The pulmonary artery, which arises immediately behind the aortæ, divides into two equal trunks, that take their course laterally. *Hunterian.*

159. The heart of a Turtle, with the aortæ and mesenteric artery, injected: the lacteals on the mesentery, and the lymphatics upon the aortic trunks, in their course towards the veins, are also injected, to show their large size. *Hunterian.*

160. The heart and blood-vessels of a Turtle, including those of the mesentery and kidneys. *Hunterian.*

161. The heart of a Turtle, with its cavities laid open, to show the valves between the ventricle and the right and left auricles; and also, the origins of the aortæ and pulmonary artery, and the deficiency of a true ventricular septum. *Hunterian.*

162. The upper shell, or carapace of a Green Turtle; the abdominal shell, and also the extremities of the right side, together with the whole of the viscera, except the urinary bladder, have been removed; the course of the double aorta, with its junction upon the spine, and some of the visceral branches, are shown. *Hunterian.*

163. A smaller specimen of the same species of Turtle, with the arterial system displayed in a similar manner in situ. *Hunterian.*

164. The heart and aorta of a Turtle, injected, and corroded. *Hunterian.*

165. The descending aortæ of a Turtle, injected, showing the junction of their trunks. *Hunterian.*

166. The body of a young Gangetic Crocodile (Crocodilus biporcatus), with the thorax and abdomen opened, to show the heart, and the course of the principal arteries, which are injected, in situ. *Hunterian.*

167. The trunk of a small Crocodile (Lacerta Crocodilus); the sternum has been removed to expose the heart, and the course and junction of the descending aortæ. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

168. A posterior view of the heart of a small Crocodile, injected, with the junction of the descending aortæ, and the course of the vena cava. *Hunterian.*

169. The heart, and principal part of the arterial and venous system, of a small Crocodile, injected; the stomach is preserved in connection with its vessels. *Hunterian.*

170. The descending aortæ of a Crocodile, to show the junction of the vessels. *Hunterian.*

171. The abdominal portion of the spine of a small Crocodile, with two small arteries which run along upon the side of the bodies of the vertebræ, injected. *Hunterian.*

172. The lumbar vertebræ and pelvis of a small Crocodile, with the lower portion of the aorta, the renal vessels, and the right kidney, injected. *Hunterian.*

173. The heart of a Rattle-snake (Crotalus), injected. As in the tortoise, the aorta arises double, and the junction of the trunks takes place upon the lumbar vertebræ. *Hunterian.*

174. A Rattle-snake, with the heart and blood-vessels injected. *Hunterian.*

175. The heart of a large Toad (Rana Bufo), injected. It is composed of a single auricle and ventricle; from the latter, the arterial trunk, or aorta, arises, and immediately after its origin divides into two branches, which ultimately unite into one descending aorta, at the inferior part of the spine. *Hunterian.*

176. The heart of a Frog (Rana temporaria), injected. As in fishes, the heart is composed of two cavities, a single auricle, and a single ventricle. *Hunterian.*

177. The head and heart, with some of the adjacent viscera left attached, of the North American Syren, or Kattewagoe (Lacerta Alleghaniensis), injected, showing the divisions of the branchial artery. *Hunterian.*

178. The heart and branchial vessels of a Cod-fish (Gadus Morhua), injected, in situ. *Hunterian.*

179. The heart and branchial vessels of a Cod-fish, injected, in situ. *Hunterian.*

180. The vena portarum of an Eel (Muræna vulgaris), having a plexus of small vessels running upon it. *Hunterian.*

181. The heart and branchial vessels of a Dog-fish (Squalus Catulus), injected. *Hunterian.*

182. The heart of the White Shark (Squalus Carcharius), injected. The branchial artery and its bulb are shown, the former giving off the lateral branches distributed upon the gills. The venous sinus, which receives the venæ cavæ, is seen opening into the posterior part of the single auricle. *Hunterian.*

183. The heart of the Basking Shark (Squalus maximus), injected, with the

commencement of the branchial artery and its bulb. The shark was caught at Brighton in the year 1812. See No. 1841, Osteol. Catalogue. *Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.*

184. The circulating organs of a Cuttle-fish (Sepia officinalis), injected; showing the single aortal, and the two pulmonary hearts. *Hunterian.*

185. The circulating organs of a Cuttle-fish, injected. In this specimen the gills are left, in connection with the branchial hearts. *Hunterian.*

186. Four hearts of Snails (Helix Pomatia), injected. *Hunterian.*

187. The heart of a fresh-water Muscle (Anodon anatinus). *Hunterian.*

188. The heart of a Lobster (Astacus marinus), injected. *Hunterian.*

189. The body of a Lobster, in longitudinal section, with the arterial and venous system injected. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

190. The body of a larva of the Silk-moth (Bombyx Mori), injected. *Hunterian.*

191. A portion of the disc of a Medusa, injected, showing the reticulate arrangement of its vessels. *Hunterian.*

Absorbent System.

192. An absorbent Gland. Human. *Hunterian.*

193. The Thoracic Duct, injected. Human. *Hunterian.*

194. Absorbent Vessels, injected with quicksilver, probably of a Whale. *Hunterian.*

195. Two absorbent glands of a Turtle, injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

196. A portion of the trunk of an absorbent of a Cod-fish, injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

197. A small portion of an absorbent vessel of a Cod-fish, injected. *Hunterian.*

198. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

Organs of Respiration.

199. A human Heart, and Pulmonary Vessels, injected and corroded. The right lung has the air-cells also injected, preserving by that means the form of the organ; the left lung has had its substance removed by corrosion, the blood-vessels alone having been filled with wax. *Hunterian.*

200. A human Heart, and Pulmonary Vessels, injected and corroded. The air-cells of both lungs have been partially injected. *Hunterian.*

201. A portion of the trachea, to which the œsophagus is left attached, with the larynx and laryngeal sacculi, of a Mandrill (Simia Mormon). *Hunterian.*

202. The head of a Macaque (Macacus), showing the laryngeal sacculus, and also the cheek pouches. *Hunterian.*

203. The upper portion of the trachea, with the larynx, and laryngeal sacculus, of a Monkey. *Hunterian.*

204. The upper portion of the trachea, with the larynx and laryngeal sacculus, of a Monkey. *Hunterian.*

205. The os hyoides, larynx, and a portion of the trachea, of a Lion. *Hunterian.*

206. The trachea and lungs of a Sloth; the lungs are injected with wax, and show the excavation in each lobe, forming a cavity in which the heart is imbedded. *Hunterian.*

207. The os hyoides, larynx, and trachea, of an Elephant. *Hunterian.*

208. The os hyoides, larynx, and trachea, of a Camel. *Hunterian.*

209. A small portion of the lung of a Porpesse (Delphinus Phocæna), with the air-cells and bronchial tubes, injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

210. A portion of the lung of a Porpesse, in section, the air-cells of which have been filled with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

211. A similar section of the lung of a Porpesse. *Hunterian.*

212. A similar section of the lung of a Porpesse. *Hunterian.*

213. The larynx, and a portion of the trachea of a female Dolphin, eleven feet

long, which, together with its young-one, was caught upon the sea-coast, near Berkeley in Gloucestershire. They were presented to Mr. Hunter by Dr. Jenner.—See Philos. Trans. vol. lxxvii. p. 373. pl. xviii. *Hunterian.*

214. The posterior cornua of the os hyoides, the larynx, and the trachea of the Piked Whale (Balæna Boops). *Hunterian.*

In Mr. Hunter's paper " On the Structure and Œconomy of Whales," in the Philos. Trans. vol. lxxvii. p. 416, the following description of the larynx is given :—

> " The larynx, in most animals living on land, is a compound organ, adapted both for respiration, deglutition, and sound, which last is produced in the actions of respiration ; but in this tribe, the larynx, I suppose, is only adapted to respiration, as we do not know that they have any mode of producing sound.
>
> " It is composed of os hyoides, thyroid, cricoid, and two arytenoid cartilages, with the epiglottis.
>
> " It varies very much in structure and size, when compared in animals of different genera. These cartilages were much smaller in the Bottle-nose Whale of twenty-four feet long, than in the Piked Whale of seventeen feet, while the os hyoides was much larger.
>
> " In the Bottle-nose, the os hyoides is composed of three bones, besides two whose ends are attached to it, being placed above the os hyoides, making five in all. In the Porpoise, Piked Whale, &c. it is but one bone, slightly bent, having a broad thin process passing up, which is a little forked : it has no attachment to the head, by means of other bones, as in many quadrupeds.
>
> " The thyroid cartilage in the Piked Whale is broad from side to side, but not from the upper to the lower part : it has two lateral processes, which are long, and pass down the outside of the cricoid, near to its lower end, and are joined to it much as in the human subject. These differ in shape in different animals of this tribe.
>
> " The cricoid cartilage is broad and flat, making the posterior and lateral part of the larynx, and is much deeper behind, and laterally, than

before. It is extremely thick and strong, flattened on the posterior surface, and hollowed from the upper edge to the lower. It terminates by a thick edge on the posterior part above, but irregularly at the lower edge, in the cartilages of the larynx.

"The two arytenoid cartilages are extremely projecting, and united to each other till near their ends; are articulated on the upper edge of the cricoid, but send down a process, which passes on the inside of the cricoid, being attached to a bag in the Piked Whale, which is formed below the thyroid and before the cricoid cartilages; they cross the cavity of the larynx obliquely, making the passage, at the upper part, a groove between them: the cavity at this place swells out laterally, but is very narrow between the anterior and posterior surfaces. The passage above, between the arytenoid and thyroid cartilages, is wide from side to side, and is continued down on the outside of the processes of the arytenoid cartilage, as well as between them, ending below the thyroid, which is folliculated on its inner surface on the fore part of the cricoid cartilage.

"The epiglottis makes a third part of the passage, and completes the glottis by forming it into a canal, in several of this tribe; but in the Piked Whale it was not attached to the two arytenoid cartilages, but only in contact, or inclosing them at their base, so as to form a complete canal. I could not observe anything like a thyroid gland.

"From the glottis and epiglottis being so connected as to make but one canal, and from the thyroid and cricoid cartilages being so flattened in some between the anterior and posterior surface, the passage through these parts is very small or contracted; but the trachea swells out again into a very considerable size. Its larger branches are in proportion to the trunk, and enter the lungs at the upper end along with the blood-vessels." *Hunterian.*

215. A Hawk, with the air-cells in the abdomen, which form the medium of communication between the lungs and the cavities of the humeri, and femora, injected with wax from the trachea. *Hunterian.*

216. A cast in wax of the cavity of the humerus of a Hawk, which communicates with the air-cells of the lungs. *Hunterian.*

217. A similar cast of the cavity of the humerus of a smaller bird. *Hunterian.*

218. The trachea of an Ostrich. *Hunterian.*

219. The lower portion of the trachea of an Ostrich. *Purchased.*

220. The bifurcation of the trachea of an Ostrich. *Hunterian.*

221. The pulmonary vessels of an Ostrich, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

222. The trachea of the Gannet (Pelecanus Bassanus), male.
Presented by Wm. Yarrell, Esq.

223. The trachea of a Spoon-bill (Platalea). *Presented by Dr. Leach.* 1819.

224. The convoluted portion of the trachea of a Spoon-bill. *Hunterian.*

225. The trachea of a Swan (Anas Cygnus), showing the expansion or dilatation of the tube at its upper and lower part.
Presented by Dr. Leach. 1824.

226. The trachea and larynx of the Gambia or Spur-winged Goose (Anas Gam bensis). *Presented by Dr. Leach.* 1824.

227. The trachea of the Brent Goose (Anas Bernicla), male; showing its double dilatation. *Presented by Wm. Yarrell, Esq.*

228. The bony larynx of the common Duck (Anas Boschas), male. *Hunterian.*

229. The trachea and larynx of the Wild Duck, male.
This and the eleven following specimens were presented by William Yarrell, Esq.

230. The trachea of the Wild Duck, female.

231. The trachea and larynx of the Common Duck, male.

232. The trachea of the Common Duck, female.

233. The trachea and larynx of the Tufted Duck (Anas cristata), male.

234. The trachea of the Tufted Duck, female.

235. The trachea and larynx of the Shoveller Duck (Anas clypeata), male.

236. The trachea of the Shoveller Duck, female.

237. The trachea and larynx of the Pintail (Anas acuta), male.

238. The trachea of the Pintail, female.

239. The trachea and larynx of the Teal (Anas Crecca).

240. The trachea of the Teal, female.

241. The trachea and larynx of the Muscovy Duck (Anas moschata), male.
Presented by Dr. Leach. 1824.

242. The bony larynx of the Muscovy Duck, male. *Hunterian.*

243. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

244. The trachea and larynx of the Scaup Duck (Anas Marila), male.
This and the five following specimens were presented by William Yarrell, Esq.

245. The trachea and larynx of the Golden-eye Duck (Anas Clangula), male; showing the single dilatation of the tube.

246. The trachea and larynx of the Shieldrake (Anas Tadorna), male.

247. The trachea and larynx of the Pochard (Anas ferina), male.

248. The trachea and larynx of the Widgeon (Anas Penelope), male.

249. The trachea and larynx of the Goosander (Mergus Merganser), male.

250. The bony larynx of a Goosander. *Hunterian.*

251. The trachea and larynx of the Smew (Mergus Albellus), male.
Presented by William Yarrell, Esq.

252. A Tortoise (Testudo tabulata), injected, for the heart and lungs, which are preserved in situ: the high bifurcation of the trachea upon the œsophagus is also shown. *Hunterian.*

253. A similar preparation of the tabulated Tortoise, injected: the lungs, which are of large size, are injected, and displayed in situ; the course and distribution of the aorta and vena cava are also shown. *Hunterian.*

254. The inferior portion of the trachea of a Turtle, showing the great length of the bronchial tubes before they ramify. *Hunterian.*

255. The bronchial tubes of the trachea of a Tortoise, showing the same circumstance. *Hunterian.*

256. A section of a Turtle's lungs, to show the air-cells, injected and dried. *Hunterian.*

257. The trachea and lungs of a small Crocodile, with the heart and aortæ also injected, and left attached. *Hunterian.*

258. A longitudinal section of the head, and the anterior part of the body of a Wolf-fish (Anarhichas Lupus), with the gills and branchial vessels injected. *Hunterian.*

259. The branchial vessels and gills of a Cod-fish, injected. *Hunterian.*

260. A cast in wax of the mouth and branchial apertures of a Dog-fish. *Hunterian.*

261. The branchial organs of a Cuttle-fish, injected. *Hunterian.*

262. The body of a Lobster (Astacus marinus), with the gills exposed. The vascular system is also injected. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

Organs of Digestion.

263. A human Stomach, injected, with a portion of the duodenum left attached, to show the gall-bladder, and its duct terminating in the intestine. *Hunterian.*

264. An adult human Stomach, injected. *Hunterian.*

265. An adult human Stomach, in transverse longitudinal section, injected, including the commencement of the duodenum, in which the biliary duct is seen terminating. *Hunterian.*

266. A small human Stomach, injected. *Hunterian.*

267. A human Gall-bladder, injected. *Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard.* 1811.

268. A human Gall-bladder, with the lymphatic vessels, injected. *Hunterian.*

269. A human Gall-bladder, with its duct, and a portion of the duodenum, in which it terminates, injected. *Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard.* 1811.

270. A human Gall-bladder, opened. *Hunterian.*

271. A human Spleen, injected. *Hunterian.*

272. A human Liver, injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

273. A human Liver, injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

274. A portion of human Liver, minutely injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

275. Human hepatic Artery and Vein, injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

276. A frame containing portions of the human Stomach, and Intestines, injected, and spread out to exhibit their vascularity. *Hunterian.*

277. A frame containing portions of human Intestine, injected, and displayed in a similar manner. *Hunterian.*

278. A portion of human Jejunum, minutely injected. *Hunterian.*

279. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

280. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

281. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

282. A portion of human Ileum, minutely injected. *Hunterian.*

283. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

284. A portion of human Ileum, minutely injected, and opened longitudinally, to show the valvulæ conniventes. *Hunterian.*

285. Human Ileum and Cæcum, injected. *Hunterian.*

286. A portion of human Intestine, minutely injected. *Hunterian.*

287. A portion of the Ileum of a human Fetus, injected. *Hunterian.*

288. The Cæcum and appendix vermiformis of a human Fetus. The intestine is opened to show the valve. *Hunterian.*

289. A portion of human Mesentery, with some of the lacteals injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

290. A portion of human Mesentery, injected. *Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard.* 1811.

291. A human Pancreas, injected. *Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard.* 1811.

292. The stomach, and the commencement of the duodenum, of a Monkey, injected. (Species not known.) *Hunterian.*

293. The stomach of a Monkey, injected. (Species not known.) *Hunterian.*

294. The cæcum and appendix vermiformis of a Gibbon (Hylobates). Presented to Mr. Hunter by Lord Shelburne. *Hunterian.*

295. The stomach of a Mandrill (Papio Mormon), injected. *Hunterian.*

296. The cæcum and appendix vermiformis of a Mandrill, injected. *Hunterian.*

297. The stomach of a Mole (Talpa Europæa), injected. *Hunterian.*

298. The gall-bladder and hepatic duct of the Indian Badger (Ursus Indicus), uniting to form the ductus choledochus, with a portion of the duodenum left attached, to show the duct terminating in it. *Hunterian.*

299. The gall-bladder of the East Indian Skunk, or Mephitic Weasel, filled with wax. *Hunterian.*

300. The stomach, and a portion of the duodenum, of an Otter (Mustela Lutra), injected. *Hunterian.*

301. A portion of the small intestine of an Otter, injected. *Hunterian.*

302. The liver of an Otter, injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

303. The gall-bladder of an Otter, injected. *Hunterian.*

304. The cæcum of a Wolf (Canis Lupus), opened to show the valve. *Hunterian.*

305. The stomach, with the commencement of the duodenum, of the Genet, or Gray Weasel (Genetta vulgaris). *Hunterian.*

306. The stomach of a Hyæna (Hyæna vulgaris). *Hunterian.*

307. The stomach, and the commencement of the duodenum, of a Lion (Felis Leo), injected. *Hunterian.*

308. The gall-bladder and duct of a wild Cat, showing its termination in the duodenum. *Hunterian.*

309. The stomach of a Seal (Phoca). *Hunterian.*

310. The stomach of a small Seal, injected. *Hunterian.*

311. A portion of the small intestine of a Seal, injected. *Hunterian.*

312. The stomach of a young Kanguroo (Kangurus labiatus), injected. *Hunterian.*

313. A portion of the small intestine and mesentery of a Kanguroo, injected. *Hunterian.*

314. The cæcum of a Kanguroo, inflated and dried. *Hunterian.*

315. The stomach of the Wombat (Phascolomys Wombat), injected. *This and the six following specimens were presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart.*

316. A portion of small intestine of the Wombat, injected.

317. The cæcum and commencement of the colon of the Wombat, injected.

318. A portion of large intestine, or colon, of the Wombat, injected.

319. A similar preparation.

320. A similar preparation.

321. A similar preparation.

322. A portion of the small intestine and mesentery, of a Beaver (Castor Fiber), injected. *Hunterian.*

323. A portion of the intestine of a Beaver, injected and spread out, to show its vascularity. *Hunterian.*

324. A portion of the intestine and mesentery of a Beaver, injected. *Hunterian.*

325. The cæcum and colon of a Beaver, injected: the great size of the former, and the convolutions of the latter part of the intestines, are well shown. *Hunterian.*

326. The cæcum and colon of a Squirrel, from Pulo Condore, inflated and dried. *Hunterian.*

327. The stomach, and part of the intestines of the Flying Squirrel (Pteromys Volucella). *Hunterian.*

328. The stomach and intestinal canal of a Porcupine, injected; showing the bifid extremity of the cæcum. *Hunterian.*

329. The stomach, a portion of the duodenum, and the cæcum of a Porcupine, injected. *Hunterian.*

330. A portion of the small intestine of a Porcupine, injected. *Hunterian.*

331. The stomach, small intestines, and cæcum of a Rabbit, injected. *Hunterian.*

332. The stomach and intestines of an animal of the order Rodentia: the colon resembles that of the Java Hare. *Hunterian.*

333. The gall-bladder of a similar animal. *Hunterian.*

334. The stomach of the Brown Paca (Cœlogenus subniger), injected. *Hunterian.*

335. A portion of the liver of the Brown Paca, with the gall-bladder attached. *Hunterian.*

336. The cæcum of a Sloth (Bradypus tridactylus), inflated and dried, *Hunterian.*

337. Salivary ducts of an Elephant, injected. *Hunterian.*

338. A longitudinal section of the stomach of an Elephant (Elephas Indicus). See Home's Comp. Anat. vol. ii. tab. XVIII. *Hunterian.*

339. The hepatic duct of an Elephant, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

340. Lymphatics from the liver of an Elephant, injected. *Hunterian.*

341. A portion of the jejunum of an Elephant, injected, and opened longitudinally. *Hunterian.*

342. A small portion of the same intestine, unopened. *Hunterian.*

343. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

344. A portion of the small intestine of an Elephant, injected; in longitudinal section. *Hunterian.*

345. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

346. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

347. A portion of small intestine of an Elephant, in transverse section, injected. *Hunterian.*

348. A portion of the small intestine of an Elephant, injected, in transverse section, with the mesentery attached. *Hunterian.*

349. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

350. A portion of the small intestine of an Elephant, in transverse section. *Hunterian.*

351. A portion of the mesentery of an Elephant, injected. *Hunterian.*

352. A longitudinal section of the cæcum of an Elephant. *Hunterian.*

353. The sublingual gland of a Boar, with its duct, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

354. The stomach and spleen of a Hog, injected. *Presented by Sir A. Cooper, Bart.*

355. A portion of the small intestine of a Boar, injected. *Hunterian.*

356. A portion of the small intestine and mesentery of a Boar, injected. *Hunterian.*

357. The cæcum and colon of a Hog, injected. *Hunterian.*

358. A strip of the intestine of a Hog, minutely injected. *Hunterian.*

359. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

360. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

361. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

362. The stomach of a Pecary (Sus Tajassu), opened to show its division into three cavities. *Hunterian.*

363. A portion of intestine and mesentery, injected; in which the arrangement of the vessels is similar to those of the Hog. *Hunterian.*

364. A similar preparation, injected. *Hunterian.*

365. A similar preparation, injected. *Hunterian.*

366. The stomach of a Horse (Equus Caballus), injected. *Hunterian.*

367. The cæcum of a Horse, a portion of which has been removed to show the termination of the ileum. *Hunterian.*

368. The cæcum of a Horse. *Hunterian.*

369. The stomach, duodenum, and cæcum of a Foal, injected. *Hunterian.*

370. A portion of the jejunum of a Foal, injected. *Hunterian.*

371. The cæcum of a young Foal, injected. *Hunterian.*

372. The stomach of a female Bactrian Camel (Camelus Bactrianus), injected; with the first, second, third, and fourth cavities which compose it, laid open to show their structure and communication. This preparation shows the cells in the first and second cavities, for containing water, remarkably distinct. *Purchased.*

373. A portion of the second cavity of the stomach of a Camel, to show the cells. *Hunterian.*

374. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

375. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

376. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

377. The cæcum of a Camel. *Hunterian.*
See Home's Comp. Anat. vol. ii. tab. cxx.

378. The stomach of the Lama (Camelus Glama), injected. *Purchased.*

379. The stomach and intestines of a fetal Deer, injected, showing the four bags which compose a ruminating stomach. *Hunterian.*

380. The cæcum and colon of a Deer, injected. *Hunterian.*

381. The stomach of a fetal Calf, injected. *Hunterian.*

382. The stomach of a Ruminant, injected. *Hunterian.*

383. The stomach and intestines of a fetal Ruminant, showing the fourth cavity, or true stomach, brought into close contact with the lower end of the œsophagus, from which it immediately receives the milk, prior to the development of the ruminating cavities. *Hunterian.*

384. The cæcum and colon of an Antilope, inflated and dried. (Species not known.) *Hunterian.*

385. The stomach of a Goat (Capra Hircus), opened to show its four cavities. *Hunterian.*

386. The cæcum and colon of a Goat, injected. *Hunterian.*

387. The stomach of a Porpesse (Delphinus Phocæna), with its three cavities opened, to show their structure and communication. *Hunterian.*

388. The stomach of a Porpesse, injected, with its cavities similarly displayed. *Hunterian.*

389. The stomach, liver, and spleens of a Porpesse, injected. *Presented by Sir A. Carlisle.*

390. A portion of the liver of a Porpesse, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

391. The hepatic vessels of a Porpesse, injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

392. A portion of the small intestine of a Porpesse, showing the longitudinal arrangement of the valves. *Hunterian.*

393. A portion of the small intestine of a Porpesse, injected. *Hunterian.*

394. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

395. The cæcum of a Porpesse, injected. *Hunterian.*

396. The stomach of a Whale, with its cavities exposed. *Hunterian.*

397. The cæcum of the Bottle-nose Whale, in longitudinal section. *Hunterian.*

398. The gall-bladder of a small Bottle-nose Whale, showing the hepato-cystic ducts terminating in it, one on each side. *Hunterian.*

399. The gall-bladder of a Whale, differing only in size from the preceding preparation. (Filled with plaster.) *Hunterian.*

400. A portion of the small intestine and mesentery of a Whale-bone Whale, with the arteries, veins, and lacteals, injected. *Hunterian.*

401. A portion of the small intestine of the Bottle-nose Whale, with the blood-vessels and lacteals injected (the latter with quicksilver). *Hunterian.*

402. A portion of the small intestine of the Bottle-nose Whale, injected, showing its internal sacculated structure. *Hunterian.*

403. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

404. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

405. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

406. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

407. The cæcum of a Whale-bone Whale, injected. *Hunterian.*

408. The head, neck, and anterior part of the trunk of an Eagle (Aquila), the œsophagus and stomach of which are injected and exhibited in situ. The os hyoides and trachea are also preserved; the latter is laid open from the glottis to its bifurcation. *Hunterian.*

409. The stomach of a small Eagle, injected. The glandular structure surrounding the lower part of the œsophagus, and the radiation of the muscular fibres from the lateral tendons, are shown in this preparation. *Hunterian.*

410. The œsophagus, crop, and stomach of a Golden Eagle (Aquila regia). *Hunterian.*

411. The stomach of an Accipitrine Bird. *Hunterian.*

412. The stomach and gastric glands of a Carnivorous Bird, injected. *Hunterian.*

413. A portion of the intestine of a Crow (Corvus Corone), with the cæca attached, showing their diminutive size in carnivorous birds. *Hunterian.*

414. A portion of the small intestine and mesentery of an Ostrich, injected. *Hunterian.*

415. A portion of the intestine and mesentery of an Ostrich, injected. *Hunterian.*

416. A portion of the small intestine of an Ostrich, injected. *Hunterian.*

417. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

418. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

419. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

420. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

421. The cæca of an Ostrich, injected. *Hunterian.*

422. The cæca of an Ostrich, injected, showing the internal valvulæ. *Hunterian.*

423. The cæca of an Ostrich, injected. *Hunterian.*

424. A portion of one of the cæca of an Ostrich, injected. *Hunterian.*

425. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

426. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

427. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

428. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

429. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

430. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

431. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

432. The cæca of a Cassowary. *Hunterian.*

433. The œsophagus, stomach, and duodenum, with the gall-bladder, of a Bustard (Otis Tarda), injected. *Hunterian.*

434. The lower portion of the small intestine, with the cæca, colon, rectum, and cloaca, of a Bustard, injected. *Hunterian.*

435. A small portion of the intestine of the Cyrus Crane (Ardea Antigone), with bristles introduced into the pancreatic and biliary ducts. *Hunterian.*

436. The œsophagus and crop of a Turkey (Meleagris Gallopavo), injected, and opened to show the communication of the sac with the œsophageal tube. *Hunterian.*

437. A portion of the duodenum, with the gall-bladder and its duct, of a Turkey, injected. *Hunterian.*

438. The œsophagus, to which the trachea is left attached, the stomach, pyloric valve, and commencement of the duodenum, of a Bittern (Ardea stellaris). *Hunterian.*

439. The stomach, and glands in the œsophagus, of the Spoon-bill (Platalea). *Hunterian.*

440. The œsophagus, stomach, and duodenum, of a Corvorant (Pelecanus Carbo). *Hunterian.*

441. The gall-bladder of a Goose (Anas Anser). *Hunterian.*

442. A portion of the duodenum of a Bird, with the gall-bladder and duct. *Hunterian.*

443. The stomach of a Turtle, injected. *Hunterian.*

444. The stomach of a Turtle, injected. *Hunterian.*

445. The spleen of a Turtle? injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

446. A portion of the small intestine of a Turtle, injected. *Hunterian.*

447. A portion of the small intestine and mesentery of a Turtle, with the arteries and veins injected with wax, and the lacteals with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

448. The cæcum of a small Tortoise, injected. *Hunterian.*

449. The cæcum of a large Tortoise, injected. *Hunterian.*

450. Part of the stomach, the pylorus, duodenum, and gall-bladder of a small Crocodile: the cystic and hepatic ducts are marked by bristles. *Hunterian.*

451. Part of the liver, with the gall-bladder, of an Iguana (Lacerta Iguana). *Hunterian.*

452. The stomach, spleen, and intestines of a large Iguana, injected. *Hunterian.*

453. The stomach and part of the small intestines of a Cameleon, injected. *Hunterian.*

454. The stomach and part of the small intestines of a Frog (Rana temporaria), injected. *Hunterian.*

455. The cæcum of a large Snake, injected. *Presented by Mr. Clift.*

456. The gall-bladder and duct of the Wolf-fish (Anarhichas Lupus). *Hunterian.*

457. The stomach of the Frog-fish (Lophius Piscatorius), with a portion of the duodenum, the gall-bladder, and its duct. *Hunterian.*

458. The stomach of a Sea Parrot, or Scarus. *Hunterian.*

459. The stomach of a Scarus, injected. *Hunterian.*

460. A part of the liver of a Cod-fish (Gadus Morhua), with the gall-bladder. *Hunterian.*

461. The gall-bladder of a Cod-fish, inflated and dried. *Hunterian.*

462. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

463. The stomach, and a portion of the intestine, of a Salmon (Salmo Salar), to show the pyloric appendages. *Hunterian.*

464. Part of the small intestine of a Lump-fish (Cyclopterus Lumpus), injected. *Hunterian.*

465. The stomach and duodenum of a Conger Eel (Muræna Conger), injected. *Hunterian.*

466. The gall-bladder of a Tetrodon. *Hunterian.*

467. A portion of the intestine of a Diodon, or Crop-fish. *Hunterian.*

468. The hepatic duct of a Fish. *Hunterian.*

469. The gall-bladder and duct of a Shark, injected. *Hunterian.*

470. The gall-bladder and duct of a Dog-fish (Squalus canicula). *Hunterian.*

471. The gall-bladder and duct of a Dog-fish, injected. *Hunterian.*

472. The stomach and spiral valve of the intestine of a Ray, injected. *Hunterian.*

473. The intestine of a cartilaginous Fish, showing the spiral valve. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

474. A cast in wax of the spiral intestine of a Stugeon (Acipenser Sturio). *Hunterian.*

475. The stomach and a portion of the intestine of a Cuttle-fish (Sepia Loligo), inflated and dried. *Hunterian.*

476. The stomach and part of the intestine of a Cuttle-fish (Sepia Octopodia), injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

477. The stomach of a Snail (Helix Pomatia), injected and inflated. *Hunterian.*

478. The stomach and intestine of a Snail, filled with wax and corroded. *Hunterian.*

479. The stomach and intestine of a Snail, injected. *Hunterian.*

480. The stomach, liver, and intestine of a Snail, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

481. The stomach, liver, and intestine of the animal of a Pecten (Tethys), injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

Male Generative and Urinary Organs.

482. A human Penis, injected, attached to the pubes. *Hunterian.*

483. A human Penis, injected, attached to the pubes.
Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard. 1811.

484. A human Penis, injected. *Hunterian.*

485. A human Penis, injected. *Hunterian.*

486. A human Penis, injected. *Hunterian.*

487. A human Penis, injected. *Hunterian.*

488. A human Penis, injected. *Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard.* 1811.

489. A human Penis, injected. *Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard.* 1811.

490. A human Penis, injected: the vena dorsalis is filled with quicksilver.
Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard. 1811.

491. A human Penis in longitudinal section: the corpora cavernosa are injected with wax; the corpus spongiosum and glans penis are filled with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

492. The corpora cavernosa of a human Penis, injected with quicksilver.
Hunterian.

493. One of the corpora cavernosa of a human Penis, injected with quicksilver, and in longitudinal section, to show its structure. *Hunterian.*

494. The corpora cavernosa of a human Penis, injected.
Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard. 1815.

495. A human Penis, minutely injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

496. The corpora cavernosa of a human Penis, injected.
Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard. 1811.

497. The corpora cavernosa of a human Penis, injected and corroded.
Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard. 1811.

498. A similar preparation, not corroded. *Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard.* 1811.

499. The skin of the Penis and Scrotum of one of the natives of the Galla country, in Abyssinia, who, with upwards of eighteen hundred others of the tribe, had suffered mutilation of the external genital organs; a cruelty practised by the Abyssinians upon their prisoners of war. In

Mr. Salt's " Travels in Abyssinia," p. 293, when describing the results of a battle between the armies of the Ras, and Goree, a Galla chief, in reference to this custom, he says, " On the following morning, no less than eighteen hundred and sixty-five of the barbarous trophies which are collected on these occasions were thrown before the Ras, at his encampment, under the high fortress of Zingilla."—" This horrible custom (if it be not borrowed from the Jews) is probably of Galla origin, and is early mentioned as being practised on the east coast of Africa."—Vide De Bry, 1599, De Caffrorum Militiâ. " Victores, victis, cæsis et captis, pudenda excident, quæ exsiccata regi in reliquorum procerum presentio offerunt," &c. *Presented by the late Henry Salt, Esq.* 1811.

500. A human Testicle, with the epididymis injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

501. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

502. A human Testicle and Spermatic Chord, similarly injected. *Hunterian.*

503. Human Vesiculæ Seminales and Vasa Deferentia, injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

504. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

505. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

506. A human Vas Deferens and Vesicula Seminalis, similarly injected. *Hunterian.*

507. A cast in wax of the male human Urinary Bladder and Urethra. *Hunterian.*

508. A fetal human Urinary Bladder, injected. *Hunterian.*

509. A male human Urinary Bladder. *Hunterian.*

510. A human Urinary Bladder, distended with wax; with the prostate gland; and showing posteriorly, the ureters, the vesiculæ seminales, and the vasa deferentia. *Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard.* 1811.

511. A cast in wax of the human male Urethra. *Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.*

512. A cast in wax of the human male Urethra. *Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.*

513. A cast in wax of the human male Urethra. *Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.*

514. A human Kidney, minutely injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

515. A human Kidney, with the pelvis and blood-vessels injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

516. A human Kidney, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

517. A human Kidney, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

518. A human Kidney, minutely injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

519. A human Kidney, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*
Presented by Sir Wm. Blizard. 1811.

520. A human Kidney, injected and corroded.
Presented by Wm. Lynn, Esq. 1820.

521. The penis of a Monkey, injected. *Hunterian.*

522. The penis of a Monkey, injected. *Hunterian.*

523. The penis of a large Monkey, injected. *Hunterian.*

524. The penis of a large Monkey, injected. *Hunterian.*

525. The penis of a large Black-faced Monkey, injected. *Hunterian.*

526. The vesicula seminalis of the same Monkey, injected. *Hunterian.*

527. The testicle of a Mandrill (Simia Mormon), injected. *Hunterian.*

528. The urinary bladder of a large brown Monkey. *Hunterian.*

529. The penis of a black Bear (Ursus Arctos), injected. *Hunterian.*

530. The penis of a Bear, injected. *Hunterian.*

531. The penis of a Quadruped, evidently of the genus Ursus. The penis terminates in a broader disc than that of the black bear, No. 529, and is shorter in proportion to its bulk. It has, however, an os penis. *Hunterian.*

532. The bladder and penis of a Bear, injected. This preparation shows the os penis very distinctly. *Hunterian.*

533. The testicle and spermatic chord of a Bear: the epididymis is injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

534. A cast in wax of the pelvis of the kidney of a small black Bear. *Hunterian.*

535. The penis of a Ferret (Putorius Furo), injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

536. The penis of a small Viverrine Animal, injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

537. The penis of an Otter, injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

538. The penis of an Otter, injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

539. The penis of an Otter, injected. *Hunterian.*

540. The os pubis, with the bladder, rectum, anal glands, penis and testes, injected, of a large Canine Animal, probably Dog; showing the lateral dilatation of the corpora cavernosa when injected. *Hunterian.*

541. The penis of a similar animal, injected. *Hunterian.*

542. The penis of a similar animal, the veins of which have been injected with quicksilver, and a longitudinal section made to show the communicating cellular structure of one of the corpora cavernosa. *Hunterian.*

543. The penis of a Dog (Canis familiaris), injected. *Hunterian.*

544. The testicle and spermatic chord of a Dog: the epididymis is injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

545. The testicle and spermatic chord of a Dog, similarly injected. *Hunterian.*

546. The penis of a Fox (Canis Vulpes), injected; in external appearance resembling that of the dog. *Hunterian.*

547. The blood-vessels of the kidney of a Fox, injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

548. The penis, bladder, rectum, and anal glands of a Lion (Felis Leo), injected. *Hunterian.*

549. The symphysis pubis, with the urinary bladder and penis, of a Lion, injected. *Hunterian.*

550. The testicle of a Lion: the epididymis is injected with mercury. *Hunterian.*

551. The last dorsal and the first three lumbar vertebræ of a Lion, with the aorta and vena cava, and the vessels of the kidneys, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

552. The vessels of the kidney of a Lion, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

553. The vessels of the kidney of a Lion, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

554. The vessels of the kidney of a Lion, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

555. The kidney of a Lion, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

556. The pelvis and blood-vessels of the kidney of a Lion, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

557. A cast in wax of the pelvis of the kidney of a Lion. *Hunterian.*

558. The blood-vessels of the kidney of a Tiger (Felis Tigris), injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

559. The kidney of a Seal (Phoca), injected and corroded: the large size of the veins and their superficial reticulate distribution are well shown. *Hunterian.*

560. A cast in wax of the pelvis of the kidney of a Seal. *Hunterian.*

561. A cast in wax of the pelvis of the kidney of a Seal. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

562. The penis of an Opossum (Didelphis), injected. As in the kanguroo, the glans penis is bifid, forming two diverging cornua, the urethra terminating in the division thus formed, between them. *Hunterian.*

563. The urinary bladder and uterus of an Opossum, minutely injected; the bladder and vagina are filled with wax. *Hunterian.*

564. The penis of a Java Hare (Cavia Aguti), injected; showing the singular manner in which the glans penis is furnished with sharp horny serrations, or barbs. *Hunterian.*

565. The urinary bladder of the Paca (Cœlogenus). *Hunterian.*

566. The penis, urinary bladder, rectum, and anal sacs of an animal of the order Rodentia. The glans penis, which terminates in a flattened disc, is studded with numerous minute cuticular or horny papillæ. *Hunterian.*

567. A portion of the penis of a similar animal. *Hunterian.*

568. The urinary bladder of an Armadillo (Dasypus). *Hunterian.*

569. The penis of an Elephant (Elephas Indicus), injected. *Hunterian.*

570. The urinary bladder, and part of the penis, of an Elephant, injected. *Hunterian.*

571. The penis of a Boar (Sus Scrofa), within its sheath, injected. *Hunterian.*

572. The penis of a Boar, injected. *Hunterian.*

573. The penis, with the neck of the bladder, of a Boar. The vesiculæ are injected with quicksilver; one of them is in section, to show its structure. *Hunterian.*

574. The penis of a Boar, injected. *Hunterian.*

575. The lateral sacs at the termination of the sheath of the penis of a Boar. *Hunterian.*

576. The testicle of a Boar: the epididymis is injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

577. The epididymis of a Boar, injected with quicksilver, and partially unravelled and displayed in a circular form. *Hunterian.*

578. The muscles of the lower part of the abdomen of a Boar, with the testicle supported by the cremaster: the passage of the spermatic chord through the abdominal ring is shown, and the tunica vaginalis has been opened, to expose the epididymis, and body of the testicle. *Hunterian.*

579. The kidney of a Boar, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

580. The penis of a Horse (Equus Caballus), injected. *Hunterian.*

581. The testicle of a Horse, with the epididymis injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

582. The pelvis of a Horse's kidney, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

583. The vessels, pelvis, and ureter of the kidney of an Ass (Equus Asinus), injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

584. The penis of a Zebra (Equus Zebra), injected, resembling that of the horse. *Hunterian.*

585. The urinary bladder of a Zebra, with the commencement of the urethra, the vesicula seminalis and vasa deferentia, injected. *Hunterian.*

586. The pelvis of the kidney of a Zebra, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

587. The penis of a Camel (Camelus Dromedarius), injected. *Hunterian.*

588. A portion of the penis of a Giraffe (Camelopardalis Giraffa), retracted in a similar manner to that of the bull. *Hunterian.*

589. The testicle of a Camel, with the epididymis injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

590. The testicle of a Ram (Ovis Aries), with the epididymis injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

591. The penis of a Bull (Bos Taurus), injected; exhibiting the sigmoid flexure produced in it by the retractor muscles: to show which circumstance they have been left attached. *Hunterian.*

592. The penis of a Bull, injected (in transverse section). *Hunterian.*

593. The lower part of the bladder, and a portion of the penis of a Bull, with the vesiculæ seminales and vasa deferentia injected with quicksilver: those of the left side are in section, to show their structure. *Hunterian.*

594. The lower part and neck of the urinary bladder, with the vesiculæ seminales and vasa deferentia of a Bull, injected. *Hunterian.*

595. The testicle of a Bull, with the epididymis injected with quicksilver. *Hunterian.*

596. The spermatic artery of a Bull, unravelled and extended to show its length and tortuosity. *Hunterian.*

597. A portion of the spermatic artery of a Bull, injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

598. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

599. The spermatic artery of a Bull, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

600. A portion of a spermatic artery, injected, showing its extreme tortuosity. *Hunterian.*

601. The kidney of a Bonassus (Bos Bison), injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

602. The kidney of an Ox, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

603. A kidney, injected and corroded. (Animal not known.) *Hunterian.*

604. The vessels of a kidney, injected and corroded. (Animal not known.) *Hunterian.*

605. The kidney of a Quadruped, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

606. The pelvis of the kidney of a large Quadruped, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

607. The penis of a Porpesse (Delphinus Phocæna), injected; with the pelvic bones and urinary bladder attached. *Hunterian.*

608. The penis of a Bottle-nose Whale, injected, five feet in length. In the cetaceous class of animals the structure of the penis is much upon the principle of that of the quadruped. "It is composed of two crura, uniting into one corpus cavernosum; which the corpus spongiosum seems first to enter. In the porpesse, at least, the urethra is found nearly in the centre of the corpus cavernosum; but towards the glans, it appears to separate or emerge from it, and becoming a distinct spongy body, runs along its under surface, as in quadrupeds. The corpus cavernosum in some is broader from the upper part to the lower, than from side to side; but in the porpesse, has the appearance of being round, becoming smaller forwards, so as to terminate almost in a point some distance from the end of the penis. The glans does not spread out as in many quadrupeds, but seems to be merely a plexus of veins covering the anterior end of the penis, yet is extended a good way further on, and is in some no more than one vein deep.

"The crura penis are attached to two bones, which are nearly in the same situation, and in the same part of the pelvis, as those to which the penis is attached in quadrupeds; but those bones are only for the insertion of the crura, and not for the support of any other part, like the pelvis in those animals which have posterior extremities, neither do they meet at the fore part, or join the vertebræ of the back."—See Hunter "On the Structure and Œconomy of Whales," vol. lxxvii. p. 442.

609. The penis of a Whale, in a dried state, seven feet in length. *Hunterian.*

610. The skin of the penis of a Whale, in a dried state, six feet six inches in length. *Hunterian.*

611. The penis of a Whale, in a dried state, five feet nine inches in length. *Hunterian.*

612. The skin of the penis of a Whale-bone Whale (Balæna Mysticetus), five feet in length. *Presented by Wm. Gaitskell, Esq.*

613. A portion of the corpus spongiosum urethræ of a Whale, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

614. A portion of the vas deferens of a Whale, injected and displayed, to show its tortuosity. *Hunterian.*

615. Part of the kidney of a Goose (Anas Anser), injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

616. Two small portions of the kidney of the Lump-fish (Cyclopterus Lumpus), minutely injected and dried. *Hunterian.*

Female Generative, Urinary, and Lactiferous Organs.

617. A human gravid Uterus, injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

618. The vessels of a human gravid Uterus, injected and corroded; showing the large size of the veins. *Hunterian.*

619. A portion of a human gravid Uterus, injected. *Hunterian.*

620. A human Placenta, and the commencement of the vessels of the Funis, injected. *Hunterian.*

621. A human Placenta, injected with quicksilver, and left attached to a portion of the uterus, which is uninjected. *Hunterian.*

622. A human Placenta and Funis, injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

623. A human twin Placenta, with the vessels of the Funis attached, injected. *Hunterian.*

624. A human twin Placenta, injected. *Hunterian.*

625. A human twin Placenta, injected. *Hunterian.*

626. A small portion of a human Placenta and the Funis, injected. *Hunterian.*

627. A cast, in wax, of a female human Urinary Bladder. *Hunterian.*

628. A portion of the uterus of a Bitch (Canis familiaris, fœm.), with the placenta attached. *Hunterian.*

629. The urinary bladder, uterus, and vagina of a Sow (Sus domestica), in an unimpregnated state, injected. The left horn and ovary have been removed. *Hunterian.*

630. The left horn and ovary of the preceding Uterus, injected. *Hunterian.*

631. The termination of one of the horns of the impregnated uterus of a Sow, injected. *Hunterian.*

632. A portion of one of the horns of the uterus of a Sow, injected. *Hunterian.*

633. A portion of the uterus of a Sow, injected and laid open. *Hunterian.*

634. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

635. Mammary glands of a Sow, injected and corroded. *Hunterian.*

636. A portion of the spermatic artery of a female Camel. *Hunterian.*

637. A portion of the amnion of a Mare (Equus Caballus, fœm.), injected. *Hunterian.*

638. A portion of the amnion of a Foal, injected. *Hunterian.*

639. The amnion of a Mare, with the funis attached and injected. *Hunterian.*

640. A portion of the chorion of a Mare, injected. *Hunterian.*

641. A portion of the chorion of a Mare, injected. *Hunterian.*

642. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

643. A small portion of the chorion of a Mare, injected. *Hunterian.*

644. A portion of the chorion of a Mare, with the interstices injected with wax. *Hunterian.*

645. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

646. A portion of the chorion of a Mare; the interstices filled with air. *Hunterian.*

647. A small portion of the chorion of a Mare ; its internal membrane taken off. *Hunterian.*

648. A small portion of the external membrane of the chorion of a Mare. *Hunterian.*

649. A portion of the chorion of a Mare, with the interstices injected. *Hunterian.*

650. The urinary bladder of a fetal Foal, showing the internal iliac or hypogastric arteries passing forwards and upwards along the sides of the bladder to the funis. *Hunterian.*

651. A similar preparation of the urinary bladder, and hypogastric arteries, of a fetal Foal, injected. *Hunterian.*

652. The lactiferous ducts of a Mare, injected and corroded. (Imperfect.) *Hunterian.*

653. A portion of the amnion of an Ass (Equus Asinus, fœm.), injected. *Hunterian.*

654. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

655. The amnion and chorion, lining one horn of the uterus of an Ass, with the funis, having the arteries and veins injected. *Hunterian.*

656. A portion of the chorion of an Ass, injected. *Hunterian.*

657. A portion of the chorion of an Ass, injected. *Hunterian.*

658. A portion of the chorion of an Ass, injected. *Hunterian.*

659. A portion of the chorion of an Ass, injected. *Hunterian.*

660. A portion of the chorion of an Ass, injected. *Hunterian.*

661. A portion of the chorion of an Ass, which lines the extremity of the horn of the uterus. *Hunterian.*

662. The vessels of the funis of a fetal Calf, injected. The urinary bladder, and a portion of the descending aorta, are preserved, to show the course of the hypogastric arteries. *Hunterian.*

663. One of the umbilical arteries of a Calf, injected. *Hunterian.*

664. A portion of the chorion of a Porpesse, injected. *Hunterian.*

Nervous System.

665. A human body, dissected for the nerves, and preserved in a dried state, according to the method adopted by Mr. Joseph Swan in the preparation of anatomical subjects, by which they are protected from the ordinary effects of exposure to the air, the attacks of insects, &c. This and the following preparation accompanied the Dissertation which obtained the first Collegial Anatomical Prize; the subject of which was "A minute Dissection of the Nerves of the Medulla Spinalis, from their origins to their terminations, and to their conjunctions with the Cerebral and Visceral Nerves." The object of this dissection was to give as comprehensive a view as was possible in one preparation, of the spinal, the cerebral, and the sympathetic nerves; whilst the most minute and intricate branches, forming conjunctions between these several nerves, or terminating in different structures, were exhibited in preparations preserved in spirit. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.* 1824.

666. A preparation of the human body, of which the upper part of the cranium, the sternum with the anterior parts of the ribs, and the extremities have been removed. Its posterior part shows the spinal marrow, and the origin of the posterior bundles of nerves; its anterior part exhibits some portions of the sympathetic, and spinal nerves more particularly than in the preceding preparation. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.*

667. A preparation of the cervical nerves of the human subject. This and the eight succeeding preparations of nerves, formed a part of the illustrations of a "Dissertation on the Treatment of Morbid Local Affections of Nerves," which obtained the Jacksonian Prize for 1819.
Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.

668. The opposite or corresponding part of the preceding preparation.
Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.

669. A preparation exhibiting the superficial branches of the portio dura, and their connections with the cervical nerves, and the branches of the fifth, in the human subject. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.*

670. A preparation exhibiting the connections between the sub-occipital, the anterior branch of the first cervical nerve, the sympathetic, the par vagum, and the ninth, as well as the communications of the first cervical ganglion of the sympathetic with the first and second cervical nerves, in the human subject. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.*

671. This preparation, on the anterior, and on the right side, shows the first, second, and third trunks of the fifth, proceeding from the Gasserian ganglion ; the sympathetic and its communications, with all the cervical and some of the dorsal nerves ; the par vagum, the ninth, some of the cardiac nerves, and the phrenic. On the left side it shows all the anterior and posterior branches of the cervical nerves ; the par vagum, the ninth, the sympathetic, and the pharyngeal plexus. Human.
Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.

672. A preparation, showing the pharyngeal plexus, and some of the cardiac nerves, in the human subject. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.*

673. A preparation, showing the anterior and posterior branches of the sub-occipital nerves, and their communications with the first cervical nerve ; the accessory, and its branch given to the pharyngeal plexus. Human.
Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.

674. A preparation, showing the occipital nerve passing on the occiput ; the branches of the second cervical nerve sent to the back of the ear, and the skin and scalp at the back of the head ; the branches of the second and third sent to the skin covering the clavicles and the acromion ; also the part of the accessory sent to the trapezius muscle. Human.
Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.

675. A preparation, showing the terminations of the scapular nerve, and the course of the articular nerve, in the human subject.
Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.

676. A preparation of a Horse's head in longitudinal section, showing the branches of the fifth and portio dura. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.*

677. A preparation of a human superior extremity, showing how the arteries,

veins, and nerves may be preserved from the usual effects of moderate heat, damp, and insects. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.*

678. A similar preparation of a human superior extremity, for the purpose of showing how much the size and the general appearance of the muscles may be preserved. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.*

679. The lungs of a Dog, to show to what an extent the substance may be preserved. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.*

680. A similar preparation of the liver of a Dog. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.*

681. A similar preparation to show the valves of the heart of a Calf. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.*

682. A similar preparation. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.*

683. A common Fowl dissected for the muscles, and prepared in a similar manner. *Presented by Joseph Swan, Esq.*

Organs of Vision, &c.

684. Human Eye-lids, injected, with bristles introduced into the puncta lachrymalia. *Hunterian.*

685. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

686. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

687. The eye and eye-lids of a Whale-Bone Whale (Balæna Mysticetus). *Hunterian.*

"The muscles which open the eye-lids are very strong; they take their origin from the head, round the optic nerve, which in some requires their being very long, and are so broad as almost to make one circular muscle round the whole of the interior straight muscles of the eye itself. They may be divided into four; a superior, an inferior, and one at each angle: as they pass outwards to the eye-lids, they diverge and become broader, and are inserted into the inside of the eye-lids almost equally all round. They may be termed the dilatores of the eye-lids; and, before they reach their insertion, give off the external straight muscles, which are small, and inserted into the sclerotic coat before the transverse axis of the eye:

these may be named, the elevator, depressor, adductor, and abductor, and may be dissected away from the others as distinct muscles. Besides these four, going from the muscles of the eye-lid to the eye itself, there are two which are larger, and include the optic nerve with the plexus. As these pass outwards, they become broad, and may in some be divided into four; they are inserted into the sclerotic coat, almost all round the eye, rather behind its transverse axis. The two oblique muscles are very long; they pass through the muscles of the eye-lids, are continued on to the globe of the eye, between the two sets of straight muscles, and at their insertion are very broad, a circumstance which gives great variation to the motion of the eye. The arteries going to the coats of the eye form a plexus passing round the optic nerve, resembling in its appearance that of the spermatic artery in the bull and some other animals."—See Hunter " On the Structure and Œconomy of Whales," Philos. Trans. vol. lxxvii. p. 438.

688. The eye and eye-lids of a small Bottle-nose Whale, with the muscles attached. *Hunterian.*

689. The eye of a young Whale, the muscles of which have been removed. *Hunterian.*

690. The anterior half of the sclerotic coat with the cornea, of the eye of a Whale. *Hunterian.*

691. A longitudinal section of the skull of an Eagle, with the eye exposed in the orbit, showing the rim of osseous plates surrounding the cornea: the membrana nictitans and the muscles of the eye are also preserved. *Hunterian.*

692. A similar section of the skull of a smaller Eagle, showing the eye and membrana nictitans. *Hunterian.*

693. The eye of an Eagle, showing the osseous rim round the cornea, the membrana nictitans, and the muscles. *Hunterian.*

694. The cornea and osseous rim of the eye of the Secretary Vulture (Falco Serpentarius). *Presented by W. Clift.*

695. A similar preparation of the eye of the Great-horned Owl (Strix Bubo). *Hunterian.*

696. The eye and eye-lids, with the membrana nictitans and muscles of the eye, of an Emeu (Casuarius Emeu). *Hunterian.*

697. The osseous sclerotic coat of the eye of the Light-horseman Fish (Ephippus gigas). *Hunterian.*

698. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

699. A similar preparation, of a larger size. *Hunterian.*

700. A similar preparation. *Hunterian.*

701. The eye, and a portion of the eye-lids, of a Ray, with their muscles attached. *Hunterian.*

702. The sclerotic coat of the eye of a Ray. *Hunterian.*

703. A portion of the skull of a small Shark, with the eye and its muscles attached. *Hunterian.*

704. The sclerotic coat of the eye of a Shark. *Hunterian.*

Cutis, &c., injected.

705. Human cutis from the forehead and eye-brows, minutely injected. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.*

706. A human Hand, with the cutis minutely injected. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.*

707. A small human Hand, similarly injected. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.*

708. A human Foot, similarly injected. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.*

709. A portion of human cutis, minutely injected. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.*

710. A portion of human fascia lata femoris, injected. *Presented by Sir William Blizard.*

Models, Casts, &c.

711. A model, in ivory and glass, of the different coats and humours of the human Eye. *Hunterian.*

712. Large models, in ivory, of the human Ossicula Auditus.
Presented by Sir A. Carlisle.

713. Similar models, in metal, of the human Ossicula Auditus.
Presented by Sir A. Carlisle.

714. A cast, in metal, of the cavities of the human internal Ear, showing the tympanum, mastoid cells, semicircular canals, cochlea, &c. *Hunterian.*

715. A similar cast, in metal, of the human internal Ear.
Presented by H. L. Thomas, Esq.

716. A similar cast, in metal, of the human internal Ear.
Presented by H. L. Thomas, Esq.

717. A similar cast, in metal, of the human internal Ear.
Presented by H. L. Thomas, Esq.

718. A similar cast, in metal, of the human internal Ear, without the mastoid cells. *Presented by H. L. Thomas, Esq.*

719. A cast, in metal, of the cochlea and semicircular canals of the human Ear.
Presented by H. L. Thomas, Esq.

720. A similar cast. *Presented by H. L. Thomas, Esq.*

721. A large model, in plaster, of the human external Ear.
Presented by Thomas Chevalier, Esq.

722. A plaster cast of the right hand of Patrick Cotter, an Irish Giant, whose height, in the year 1802, was eight feet seven inches and a half.
Presented by Sir A. Carlisle. 1819.

723. A similar cast. *Mus. Brookes.*

724. A plaster cast of the left hand of M. Louis, the French Giant, whose height was seven feet four inches. *Presented by Sir A. Carlisle.* 1822.

725. A small model, in bronze, of the human Body dissected to show the superficial muscles. *Hunterian.*

726. A model, in wax, of the base of the human Brain, showing the origins of the cerebral nerves ; executed by Mr. William Tuson.
Presented by Herbert Mayo, Esq. 1830.

727. A model, in wax, of the human Face, on the left side of which the muscles and the supra- and infra-orbitary nerves are shown. The calvaria, and the hemispheres of the brain have been removed, to show the origins of the cerebral nerves, and their transmission through the base of the skull.

In the same case also, are contained models of the human eye, variously dissected, showing the course and distribution of the vessels in the orbit, the muscles, nerves, and blood-vessels of the coats and humours of the eye, and the lachrymal gland, sac, and ducts.—These and the three following models were executed by the Florentine artist Clemente Susini. *Purchased.* 1802.

728. A model, in wax, of a human Arm and part of the Thorax, showing the muscles, blood-vessels, and nerves. *Purchased.* 1802.

729. A model, in wax, of the human Heart, Aorta, and Vena cava, with their principal vessels. The cavities of the heart are laid open, to show their structure and valves. (This specimen is, in some respects, inferior in execution, and less correct in detail, than the preceding specimens.) *Purchased.* 1802.

730. A model, in wax, exhibiting in situ, the Generative and Urinary Organs of an unimpregnated human female. *Presented by Charles Aug. Tulk, Esq. M.P.* 1825.

731. A plaster cast of an African, from the life; by Sartini. *Hunterian.*

732. A cast of the leg of a Negro. *Hunterian.*

733. A similar cast. *Hunterian.*

734. A study, in plaster, of the head of an African. *Hunterian.*

735. A cast of the head and face of Ignatius Sancho, the author of "Sancho's Letters." *Hunterian.*

736. A plaster cast of a head, representing "Sickness," from a statuary group in marble, by Bacon. *Presented by the late Henry Cline, Sen. Esq.*

737. A plaster cast of a Shetland Pony, the integuments of which have been

removed on one side, to expose the superficial muscles. The pony was presented to Mr. Hunter by the Duchess of Gordon. The cast was executed by Sartini in 1791. *Hunterian.*

Mummies.

738. An Egyptian human Mummy, in its inner case, unopened; brought to England in the year 1820 by the late Dr. B. C. Henderson. This specimen is in a very perfect state of preservation, and affords an excellent example of the mode of embalming practised by the ancient Egyptians. The external case, or coffin (generally made of sycamore-wood), has been removed: the internal case, which more immediately envelopes the body, and partakes of its form, appears to be composed of many layers of cloth, cemented together, and faced or covered externally with a white composition, affording a smooth and uniform surface, upon which innumerable hieroglyphical devices and figures are drawn, the vivid colours of which are preserved in a remarkable degree. *Purchased.* 1831.

739. An Egyptian human Mummy, partly unwrapped; taken out of one of the sepulchres at Thebes, by the late Captain Hayes.
Presented by the late Sir David Dundas, Bart. 1812.

740. An Egyptian human Mummy, removed from its case. It appears to be that of the body of an infant not more than a year old. *Hunterian.*

741. A Mummy of an Egyptian Ibis. The earthen vase which contains it has been opened longitudinally, to expose the body of the bird; the skull and mandibles of which, as well as some of the bones of the wings and legs, are rendered visible by the removal of part of the cloth wrapper.
Hunterian.

742. The body of a Peruvian, which was found in one of the native sepulchres, or guacas, in some calcareous hills in the district of Caxamarca, in Peru. Tradition, preserved among the inhabitants of the country, stated the spot in which the body was found buried, to have been the site of a voluntary sacrifice of the life of a Curaca, one of an order of nobles immediately following in dignity the members of the blood-royal. Colonel Tomas Heres, at that time (1821) Governor of the province of

Caxamarca, hearing of this tradition, and knowing it to have been the custom of the ancient Peruvians to bury with their dead whatever household goods or implements they had, during life, been possessed of, ordered these guacas to be opened. As he expected, he found therein various objects of interest, which he remitted to the Museum of Lima. He also found, at about ten or twelve feet below the surface, three human bodies, viz.—the above specimen, which is a male; another of a female, which crumbled to dust when exposed to the air; and a third, of a young child, about a year old; which latter was presented by Colonel Heres to General Don Juan Gregorio las Heras, and is preserved in the Museum of Buenos Ayres.

Tradition also places the period of interment a very short time previous to the arrival of Pizarro at Rimac, or Lima, somewhere between 1530 and 1540. The only weapon found with the bodies was an axe, or bludgeon, of green jade-stone, very similar in shape to those brought from New Holland. Under the arm of the child was a ball, of two or three inches diameter, of very fine thread, or worsted, of Vicugna wool. The bodies were merely placed in an excavation in the earth of about ten feet deep. The soil is calcareous; and, perhaps, to this circumstance, as well as the dryness of the air, is to be attributed the preservation of the bodies in an undecomposed state. Indeed throughout the highlands of Peru the desiccating process goes on so fast, as to arrest the putrefactive process very much: animal substances will be completely dried up by mere exposure to the air. The bodies are not found wrapped up in linen, as amongst the Egyptians, but they are sometimes covered with the skin of the Vicugna or Peruvian camel, bound closely to the body with ligatures. The poorer classes were generally buried on the eastern aspect of mountains, while the richer were entombed in their own dwellings; the bodies being clothed in their accustomed garments, and the weapons, utensils, &c. they had used during life were buried with them; the house was then forsaken by the rest of the family, and the interior of its walls filled up with earth, so as to become quite solid. The bodies are generally found extended and lying on the back.

The native Peruvians are now Catholics, and bury their dead according to the rites of that church ; although they introduce some of their Pagan customs with the prescribed ceremonies.

The above specimen was brought to England by the late General Paroissien, Deputy from the government of Peru, as a present from General San Martin to his late majesty King George the Fourth, by whom it was presented to the Museum, in 1823.

743. The body of a Guanche, or Mummy, from the ancient sepulchres in the island of Teneriffe. This specimen is in a similar state of desiccation to that of the preceding Mummy from the guaca at Caxamarca.

Mus. Brit.

744. The embalmed Body of the first wife of the late Martin Van Butchell, which, at his request, was prepared by the late Dr. William Hunter and Mr. Cruikshank, in January 1775. The method pursued in its preparation was, principally, that of injecting the vascular system turgid with oil of turpentine and camphorated spirit of wine, and the introduction of powdered nitre and camphor into the cavity of the abdomen, &c.

Presented by Mr. E. M. Van Butchell, August 24*th,* 1815.

745. The embalmed Body of a female subject, aged twenty-four, of the name of Johnson, who died of phthisis in the Lock Hospital, about the year 1775, and left her body for dissection to Mr. Sheldon, who was at the time a pupil of that charity.

Although no record of the process employed in the preparation of the body was preserved, yet it is most probable, from the general resemblance it bears to the one prepared by Dr. Hunter, that the process was nearly the same ; and, in a letter which accompanied the specimen, it is stated that "much camphor was used, that all the arteries and veins were filled with injection, and that spirit of wine was used as well as camphor ; that the heart and intestines were taken out, and injected and replaced, as was also the brain." It was prepared by the late John Sheldon, Esq.

Presented by Mrs. Rebecca Sheldon, Dec. 24*th,* 1808.

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